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(72)Inventor: ICHIKAWA YUKIHITO

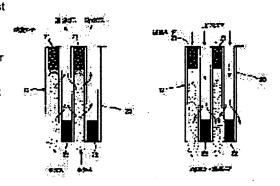
KASAI YOSHIYUKI ONO YOSHIRO

(54) EXHAUST GAS FILTER AND EXHAUST GAS PROCESSING EQUIPMENT

(57)Abstract:

PURPOSE: To provide an exhaust gas filter wherein trapping efficiency is excellent, and separation efficiency of particulates is improved at the time of back washing.

CONSTITUTION: In a trapping mode, particulates contained in exhaust gas allowed to flow into an exhaust gas filter 12 are deposited on a bulkhead 20 and just under first seal parts 21. In a back washing air flowing mode, back washing air is injected toward the exhaust gas filter 12 from the exhaust gas downstream side. The back washing air passes the first seal parts 21 and separates particulates deposited just under the first seal parts 21, and also it separates particulates deposited on the bulkhead 20 for forming an exhaust gas flowing hole on which the first seal part 21 is formed, so as to discharge them outside the exhaust gas filter 12. Thereby, pressure loss can be decreased without deteriorating trapping efficiency.



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密査請求 未請求 蓄求項の数5 OL (全 7 四)

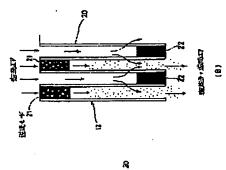
(21)出職番号	特顧平6−128750	(71)出版人 000004064	
		日本碍于株式会社	
(22)出顧日	平成6年(1994)6月10日	愛知與名古屋市渤穗区須田町 2 卷6	海
		(72) 発明者 市川、船輝人	
		愛知県名古屋市瑞穂区須田町2番6	浔 日
		本码子株式会社内	
		(72)発明者 笠井 義幸	
		愛知県名古屋市瑞穂区須田町 2 番6	号 日
		本海子採式会社內	
		(72)発明者 小野 労馴	
		愛知現名古風市渤越区須田町2番5	海 日
		本语子供式会社内	
		(74)代理人 非理士 服部 雜紀	
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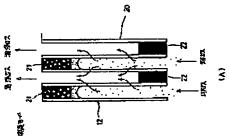
(54) 【発明の名称】 体ガスフィルタおよび排ガス処理鉄管

(57)【要約】

【目的】 捕集効率に使れ、逆洗時に微粒子の剥離効率 を向上させる排ガスフィルタを提供する。

【構成】 舗集モード時、排ガスフィルタ12流入した 排ガス中に含まれている敵粒子は隔壁20および第1日 封じ部21直下に堆積されていく。逆洗エア流通モード 時、排ガス下流側から逆流エアが排ガスフィルタ12に 向けて噴出される。逆洗エアは、第1目封む部21を通 過し、第1目封じ部21直下に堆積している微粒子を剝 離するとともに、第1目封じ部21の形成されている俳 ガス流通孔を形成する隔壁20に堆積している微粒子を 剝能し緋ガスフィルタ12外に緋出する。このため、箱 集効率を低下させることなく、圧力損失を低下可能であ 5.





(2)

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【特許請求の範囲】

【語求項1】 隔壁によって区画形成され排ガスの流通 する多数のガス流通孔を育するハニカム機造体と、前記 ガス流通孔の一部の排ガス下流側の端部を封じる第1封 じ部と、前記ガス流通孔の残部の排ガス上流側の端部を 封じる第2封じ部とを有する排ガスフィルタであって、 前記第1封じ部の細孔が3次元的に追鎖し、逆洗エアを 流道可能であることを特徴とする排ガスフィルタ。

【請求項2】 前記第1封じ部の空気透過法による空気 透過時間は、前記ハニカム構造体の空気透過法による空 気透過時間の10~70%であることを特徴とする請求 項1記載の排ガスフィルタ。

【請求項3】 前記第1封じ部の目封じ部材深さは、前 記隔壁の厚みの10~60倍であることを特徴とする請 求項1または2記載の排ガスフィルタ。

【論求項4】 前記算1封じ部の気孔率は前記ハニカム 機造体の気孔率の110~140%であることを特徴と する請求項1.2または3記載の銚ガスフィルタ。

【語求項5】 語求項1.2、3または4記載の排ガス フィルタに排ガス流れ方向と逆方向から間欠的に退洗エ アを流すことにより前記排ガスフィルタに捕集された排 ガス中の微粒子を処理装置に鍛送し処理することを特徴 とする排ガス処理装置。

【発明の詳細な説明】

[0001]

【産業上の利用分野】本発明は、内燃機関等(以下「内 |妖権関」をエンジンという) の排ガス中に含まれる炭素 を主成分とする敵粒子を指集し、排ガス流れとは逆方向 の気流により維護した機能子を除去する排ガスフィルタ に関するものである。

[0002]

【従来の技術】ディーゼルエンジンの排ガス中には炭素 を主成分とする微粒子が高温度に含まれているため大気 汚染等の公害の原因となっている。ディーゼルエンジン の排ガス中に含まれるこのような微粒子を捕集しかつ除 去する緋ガスフィルタとして、真公昭62-10422 号公報等に関示されている排ガスフィルタが各種提案さ れている。

【0003】 東公昭62-10422号公報に示されて いるものは、排ガスフィルタを構成するハニカム構造体 のガス流通孔であるセルを第1セル群と第2セル群とに 2分割し、第1セル群の後端隣口部を密閉するとともに 第2セル群の前端関口部を密閉し、さらに第1セル群を 密閉する目封じとしての程内に排ガスの流通可能な小径 の貫通孔を形成している。このような構成の排ガスフィ ルタでは、排ガス中に含まれる微粒子はガス流道孔を区 **画形成する薄内壁に捕集され、排ガス中に含まれる径の** 大きな不能成分は第1セル群の栓に設けた貧通孔からフ ィルタ外部に排出される。このためフィルタ内には妖娆 可能な微粒子だけが堆積するので周期的にフィルタを加 50 捕集された緋ガス中の微粒子を処理装置に鍛送し処理す

熱することにより鋪集した微粒子を燃焼除去できる。 [0004]

【発明が解決しようとする課題】しかしながら、このよ うな従来の緋ガスフィルタでは、貫通孔からフィルタ外 部に排出された不無粒子を指集する手段が必要となるだ けでなく、貧道孔が設けられていても第1セル群の栓直 下に堆積物が整積されていくとともにフィルタに指集し た微粒子は完全には燃焼除去できないので、フィルタの 薄内壁の目詰まりが拡大していくという問題がある。

【0005】このような問題を解決するため、排ガス流 れとは逆向きの道洗エアを第1セル群に設けられた栓側 から間欠的に噴出することにより、第1セル禁の貫通孔 からエアが噴出しフィルタ内壁に堆積した微粒子または 不燃粒子を剝離させ、剝離した堆積物を処理することが 考えられる。しかしながら、この処理技術では、逆洗エ アによって剝煙できるのは普通孔の真下のごく狭い断面 範囲のみであり、大部分の堆積物は剥削できずに残ると いう問題がある。

【0006】本発明は、このような問題点を解決するた めになされたもので、逆洗時の微粒子の剝離効率を向上 させることにより、圧力損失を上昇させることなく排ガ ス中の微粒子の損集効率の優れた排ガスフィルタおよび 排ガス処理装置を提供することを目的とする。

[0007]

【課題を解決するための手段】前記問題点を解決するた めの本発明の請求項1記載の排ガスフィルタは、隔壁に よって区画形成され排ガスの流通する多数のガス流通孔 を有するハニカム構造体と、前記ガス流通孔の一部の緋 ガス下流側の端部を封じる第1封じ部と、前記ガス流通 30 孔の残部の排ガス上流側の端部を封じる第2封じ部とを 有する排ガスフィルタであって、前記第1封じ部の細孔 が3次元的に追鎖し、逆流エアを流通可能であることを 特徴とする。

【0008】また本発明の排ガスフィルタの前記第1封 じ部の空気透過法による空気透過時間は、請求項2に記 載したように、前記ハニカム構造体の空気透過法による 空気透過時間の10~70%であることが捕集効率を維 待し、かつ圧力損失を上昇させないので蛭ましい。さら に本発明の排ガスフィルタの前記第1封じ部の目封じ部 材深さは、請求項3に記載したように、前記陽壁の厚み の10~60倍であることが第1対じ部の機械強度を向 上させ、かつ圧力損失を上昇させないので望ましい。

【0009】さらにまた本発明の緋ガスフィルタの前記 第1封じ部の気孔率は、請求項4に記載したように、前 記ハニカム構造体の気孔率の110~140%であるこ とが損失効率を維持し、かつ圧力損失を低減できるので 望ましい。さらにまた本発明の排ガスフィルタは、請求 項5に記載したように、排ガス流れ方向と逆方向から間 欠的に逆洗エアを流すことにより前記排ガスフィルタに

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ることを特徴とする排ガス処理装置に使用されることを 特徴とする。

[0010]

【作用および発明の効果】本発明の請求項1、2および 4 記載の排ガスフィルタによると、ハニカム構造体のガ ス流通孔の一部の排ガス下流側端部を封じる第1封じ部 が逆洗エアを流通可能に形成されている。このため、緋 ガス下流側から逆洗エアを流すと第1封じ部直下に堆積 している機粒子が良好に剥削されるので、隔壁の目論ま りを防止するとともに排ガスフィルタの圧力損失の上昇 を防止できる。一方、第1封じ部は気体を流通させるが 排ガス中の微粒子は殆ど通過させないので微粒子の捕集 効率が悪化することはない。

【0011】本発明の請求項3記載の排ガスフィルタに よると、第1封じ部の目封じ深さを隔壁の厚みの10~ 6 () 倍の範囲内に形成することにより指集効率を維持 し、かつ圧力損失を殆ど上昇させることなく第1封じ部 の機械強度を保持できるので目封じ部村の破損を低減で きる。ここで目封じ深さとは、第1封じ部の排ガス流れ 方向の長さのことである。

【0012】本発明の請求項5記載の排ガス処理装置に よると、請求項1、2、3または4記載の排ガスフィル タに排ガス流れ方向と逆方向から間欠的に逆洗エアを流 すことにより排ガスフィルタに捕集された排ガス中の微 粒子を緋気系外部に鍛送するので、逆吹き戻りによる緋 ガスフィルタの詰まりが防止され、排ガスフィルタの適 正な再生が行われ、また排ガス中の微粒子の処理除去効 果が大になるという効果がある。また、周闓環境にとっ て有害な機粒子の大気中への排出量を継続して低減でき るという効果がある。

[0013]

【実施例】以下、本発明の実施例を図面に基づいて説明 する。本発明の排ガス処理装置の一実施例を図2および 図3に示す。図2に示す排ガス処理装置10において、 通常の排ガス指集(以下「通常の排ガス捕集」を指集モ ードという)時、緋ガス管11から各排ガスフィルタ1 2に排ガスが流入する。 掮集モード時、 各排気パルブ 1 3は開放状態にあるので、各排ガスフィルタ12に流入 した排ガスは、排ガス中に含まれる炭素を主成分とする **微粒子を各排ガスフィルタ12で捕集され、緋ガス処理** 装置10から排出される。

【0014】逆洗再生(以下「逆洗再生」を逆洗エア流 通モードという)時、図2の下側の排気パルプ13のよ うに再生される側の排気パルブ13を閉じ、再生される 側の排ガスフィルタ12に排ガスが流れないようにし、 電磁弁14を開放し逆洗エアを輸出させることにより排 ガスフィルタ12の再生を行う。緋出された微粒子は舖 集タンク15に搬送される。 鍛送された微粒子は、図示 しない電気ヒータ、バーナー等による燃焼処理や、捕集 された険粒子を損失タンク15を外して回収する方法等 によって処理される。

【0015】排ガスフィルタ12はハニカム機造体から なり、図1に示すように、隔壁20により形成された多 数のガス流通孔の一部の排ガス下流側端部は第1目封じ 部21で密閉され、残りのガス流通孔の排ガス上流側端 部は第2目封じ部22で密閉されており、第1目封じ部 21 および第2目封じ部22の他方の端部は関口してい

【0016】(1) 捕集モード時、図1の(A) に示すよ うに、第2目封じ部22側から排ガスフィルタ12に流 入する俳ガスは、第1目封じ部21に微粒子を信集さ れ、隔壁20を通過して第2目封じ部22の形成されて いるガス流通孔から排ガスフィルタ12外に排出され

(2) 遊洗エア流通モード時、図1の(B) に示すよう に、排ガス下流側から排ガスフィルタ12に向けて逆洗 エアが噴出される。第1目封じ部21に噴出した逆洗エ アは第1目封じ部21を通過し第1目封じ部21直下に 堆積している蹾粒子を良好に剥離し、排ガス上流側に吹 き飛ばす。第2目封じ部22の形成されたガス流通孔に 噴出した逆洗エアは隔壁20を通過し、瞬接する第1目 封じ部21の形成されたガス流通孔に吹き込み隔壁20 に堆積している微粒子を剥削する。剥離された微粒子 は、図2および図3の浦梟タンク15に舖集される。 [0017]

【表】】 30

多単数 李字明(图 (um) 空気逐動間 (sec) 20. 5

【0018】次に、表1に示す特性を有する、直径:1 20㎜、長さ:150㎜、隔壁厚:430μω、セル密 度:15.5セル/cm のハニカム構造体を作成した。 ことでセル密度とは、ガス流通孔に垂直な面で排ガスフ ィルタを切断した場合の単位面積当たりのガス流通孔の 数を示す。このガス流通孔の一部の排ガス上流側端部を ハニカム構造体と同一材料にて目封じした。そして、残 りのガス流通孔の緋ガス下流側端部を表2に示す各目紂 じ部村No. の特性を有する材料で目封じし鎌ガスフィ ルタを得た。

[0019]

【表2】

(4)

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E的注解 加 知学 B計述対 平安計译 (cm) **企業主義** 06 刘建进(第1 00 (sec) 对語序型。000 89 37.0.8.4.3.1.6.5.4.2.1. 182 8 5 0 2 9 5 0 5 0 86984539 29 55 55 50 1 9 7 122 23

【0020】表2において、対隔壁比率"(%)、対隔 壁比率"(%)はそれぞれ次式で表される。

対限壁比率" = (目対じ部村の気孔率/陽壁部村の気孔 率) × 1 0 0

対隔壁比率" = (目封じ部村の空気透過時間/隔壁部材の空気透過時間)×100

気孔率は、JIS R-2206に示される測定によって止められ、平均細孔径は水銀圧入法による測定値である。空気透過時間は、図4に示す測定装置30を用いて 20 測定した。試料40は図5に示すように試料筒31にセットされ、図5をシール料41で密封しリークを防止する。試料40の上方は大気に関放されている。シール材41としては、真空グリス、テフロンゴム等を用いることが望ましい。試料40の厚さには430μm、直径 dは5mmとした。ハニカム隔壁試料は壁厚方向を試料厚さ方向となるように、また自封じ部は目封じ深さ方向を試料厚さ方向となるように切り出した。本実施例では、ノズル318のノズル径をが0.6mの試料筒31を用いたが、本発明では、試料が厚く空気透過時間が長くなる 30 場合、よりノズル径の大きなものを用いてもよい。

【0021】次に測定操作について図4および図5に基づいて説明する。図5に示すように、試料40をセットした試料筒31を測定装置30の上端にセットする。下部活往32は閉じられている。次に4方活柱33を操作し貯水ピン34の水を主管35および側管36に導入する。側管上部目盛36aの上まで水を導入した64方活柱33を操作し水の導入を止める。

【0022】次に下部活往32を開くことにより試料40の上部から空気が試料40を通過し、ノズル31aを経て空気管37の先端に形成された空気孔37aから測定装置30内に空気が導入される。測定装置30内の水は、測定装置30内の水の上端位置と下部活控32との水位差(a+b)により下部活栓32から流出する。側管36には目盛がついており、流出した水量を測定することができる。これにより20ccの水が流出する時間を測定する。20ccの水が流出する時間は、水面が側管36の上部目盤36aから下部目盤36bへ移動する時間である。ここで求められた時間を空気気過時間とし、ハニカムの経験部封および目封じ部封を用いて測定したで

気透過時間の比率から対隔壁比率を算出する。また、測定温度は20°Cであった。

【0023】表2に示す目封じ部材は、表1に示されている特性を有するハニカム構造体の原料に造孔材や発泡材等を加え、気孔率や平均細孔径を変更することにより空気透過時間を変更したものである。造孔材としては、通常用いられるグラファイトや小麦紛等の他に、発泡性のメチルセルロースやボリウレタン等を添加量や位径を程々変更して用いる。また、目封じ部村としてセラミックファイバーやコージェライト粒子、しムS(リチウムアルミノシリケート)系発泡接合材等を使用することもできる。

【0024】表3に上記のように形成した緋ガスフィルタの圧力損失、損失効率を示す。測定方法として、図2 および図3の緋ガス処理装置10を用いて2000ccのディーゼルエンジンを緋ガス発生源とし、緋ガス温度400°C、緋ガス中の平均敞粒子発生量17g/Hr、緋ガス流量3㎡/分、逆洗エア圧6Kqf/cml、逆洗再生間隔5分、逆洗エア噴出時間0.5秒の条件で各種排ガスフィルタ特性の測定を行った。

[0025]

【表3】

項	を表する。	接線性		桦定
実施別1 実施別2 英雄別3 実施別4 実施例5 実施例7	4561-880	5000550 9555432	1000 350 300 800 750 750	良良良良良良良
比較利1 比较利2 比较利3 比较利4	1 2 3 1 1	97, 5 97, 0 96, 5 88, 5	1400 1300 1100 550	政治的数

【0026】 請集効率は試験関始から3時間までの間に 捕集タンク15に捕集された機粒子の指集費と発生費の 平均請集時間の比をもって指集効率とした。また、圧力 損失は図2の排ガス質11における指集モードでの圧力 損失を測定した。排ガスフィルタとしての良否の判定

ニカムの隔壁部付および目封じ部材を用いて測定した空 50 は、 搞集効率90%以上かつ圧力损失1000㎜40 以

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下を良、これ以外を否とした。

【0027】表3に示すように、空気透過時間がハニカ ム構造体の空気透過時間の10~70%である表2に示 す目封じ部材No、4~10によりそれぞれ形成した実施 例1~実施例7の排ガスフィルタは、指集効率を90% 以上に保持したまま圧力損失を低下させている。さち に、空気透過時間がハニカム構造体の空気透過時間の1 0~30%である実施例4~実施例7は、捕集効率を9 0%以上に保持したまま圧力損失をさらに低下させてい るのでより好ましい鍵ガスフィルタとなっている。-方、比較例1~比較例3の排ガスフィルタのように目封 じ部村の空気透過時間がハニカム構造体の空気透過時間 の7 0%を越えると圧力損失が1000mH₆0を越える ので排ガスの流れ畳を低下させてしまう。また比較例4 のように、目封じ部材の空気透過時間がハニカム構造体 の空気透過時間の10%未満になると圧力損失は低下す るものの浦集効率が90%未満に低下するので排ガス中* *の歳粒子を十分に舗集することができないという問題がある。

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【0028】空気透過時間がハニカム構造体の空気透過時間の10~70%の目封じ部材や、4~10の気孔率は、表2より、ハニカム構造体の気孔率の110~140%の範囲にあることが割る。気孔率が110%未満になると、平均細孔径を変化させても逆洗エアが目封じ部材をほとんど過過できなくなる。また気孔率が140%を越えると圧力損失は低下するが循系効率が90%未満になるため十分に排ガス中の機粒子を指集できない。

【0029】次に、衰2に示される目封じ部材No.2、4、10により目封じ部村の深さを変更して排ガスフィルタを作成し、指集効率、圧力損失、実験後の目封じ部村の状態を調べた結果を表4に示す。

[0030]

【表4】

蝈	剛切粉	自制部機		相談解	ED対象 (India)	跳り	微
744		(mm)	対離此 他	ر م	Asuth	1/4S	7700
東部 8 東部 10 東部 12 東部 12 東部 13 東部 14 東部 15	44440000	23255325 255325	58. 420 58. 48. 6 58. 48. 9 58.	25. 5 95. 0 95. 0 94. 0 91. 5 91. 5	1000 950 950 950 9550 550	0000000	良良良良良良良良
1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	- Oldenmann	20050700 20050700	58. 1 28. 0 28. 1 7. 0 62. 8 7. 0	97. 0 96. 0 95. 0 95. 6 93. 9 93. 9	1200 1200 1200 1150 1150 1050 900 500	××@×00@@	फलक्रकाक्रकास

【0031】表4において、対隔壁比は次式で表される。

対隔壁比=目封じ深さ/隔壁厚さ

排ガスフィルタとしての良否の判定は、 錦葉効率90%以上、圧力損失1000mmtの以下、実験後の目封じ部材の状態が回または○を可、これ以外を否とした。ここで目封じ部材の状態は、回:目封じ部村の存さにばらつきのない非常に良好な状態。○:良好な状態、×:目封じ部村の一部に欠損のある状態により表される。

【0032】表4に示すように、目封じ部材の深さがハニカム構造体の限壁の厚みの10~60倍の範囲内に形成された緋ガスフェルタは、維集効率90%以上、圧力損失1000mm40以下、目封じ部村の状態が回または〇の良好な緋ガスフェルタであることが判る。また目封じ部村の深さは、ハニカム構造体の隔壁の厚みの30~60倍の範囲内において目封じ部材の深さにばらつきがなく権械強度の観点からも非常に良好であることが判る。空気透過時間がハニカム構造体の空気透過時間の70%を越える目封じ部材を用いた比較例5~比較例8で50

は、目封じ部村深さをハニカム構造体の隔壁の厚みの10~60倍の範囲内に収めても圧力損失が1000mmkの以下にならない。また、目封じ部村の深さがハニカム構造体の隔壁の厚みの60倍を越えると圧力損失が上昇し、目封じ部村の深さがハニカム構造体の隔壁の厚みの10倍未満になると目封じ部村の機械強度が著しく低下することが判る。

【0033】以上說明した本発明の実施例では、 信集効率が高く、圧力損失の低い付料で排ガス下流側の遮洗エア噴出側の目封じ部だけを形成したが、 本発明では、 排ガス上流側の目封じ部も同じ材料で形成することは可能である。

【関西の館単な説明】

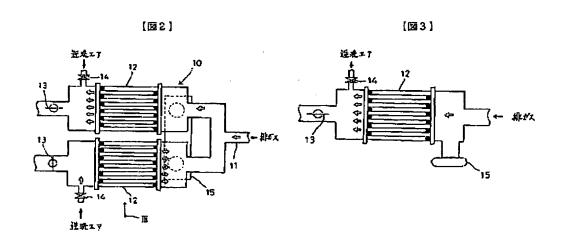
【図1】 本発明の排ガスフィルタの一実施例を示す模式 的断面図である。

【図2】本発明の排ガス処理装置の一実施例を示す模式 図である。

【図3】図2のIII 方向矢規図である。

【図4】本発明の俳ガスフィルタを試斜として空気透過

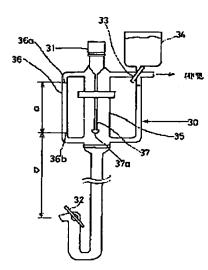
特闘平7-332064 (6) 袪測定を行った測定装置を示す模式図である。 *12 排ガスフィルタ 【図5】図4の空気透過法測定装置の試料筒を示す模式 15 **浦集タンク(処理装置)** 的拡大図である。 20 【符号の説明】 2 1 第1目封じ部 (第1封じ部) 10 排ガス処理装置 22 第1目封じ部 (第2封じ部) [21] [図5] 马逊尔 海赤坎 子が異時 (B) (A)



(7)

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CLAIMS

[Claim(s)]

[Claim 1] the [which stops the edge of the honeycomb structure object which has the gas circulation hole of a large number to which partition formation is carried out and exhaust gas circulates by the septum and a part of exhaust-gas downstream of said gas circulation hole] — the [which stops one and stops the edge of the exhaust-gas upstream of the section and the remainder of said gas circulation hole] — the exhaust-gas filter which stops two and has the section — it is — the [said] — the exhaust-gas filter which it stops one, and the pore of the section carries out a chain in three dimension, and is characterized by the ability to be able to circulate back-wash air. [Claim 2] the [said] — the exhaust gas filter according to claim 1 characterized by the air transparency time amount stopping and according to the air permeability method of the section being 10 - 70% of the air transparency time amount by the air permeability method of said honeycomb structure object one.

[Claim 3] the [said] -- the exhaust gas filter according to claim 1 or 2 which stops one and is characterized by the ***** member depth of the section being 10 to 60 times the thickness of said septum.

[Claim 4] the [said] -- the exhaust gas filter according to claim 1, 2, or 3 which stops one and is characterized by the porosity of the section being 110 - 140% of porosity of said honeycomb structure object.

[Claim 5] Offgas treatment equipment characterized by conveying and processing to a processor the particle in the exhaust gas by which uptake was carried out to said exhaust gas filter by passing back wash air intermittently from an exhaust gas flow direction and hard flow in an exhaust gas filter according to claim 1, 2, 3, or 4.



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DETAILED DESCRIPTION

[Detailed Description of the Invention]

[0001]

[Industrial Application] This invention carries out uptake of the particle which uses as a principal component the carbon contained in exhaust gas (an "internal combustion engine" is called engine below), such as an internal combustion engine, and exhaust gas flow is related with the exhaust gas filter from which the particle deposited according to the air current of hard flow is removed.

[Description of the Prior Art] Since the particle which uses carbon as a principal component into the exhaust gas of a diesel power plant is contained in high concentration, it is the cause of public nuisances, such as air pollution. It considers as the exhaust gas filter from which uptake of such a particle contained in the exhaust gas of a diesel power plant is carried out, and it is removed, and the various proposals of the exhaust gas filter currently indicated by JP,62-10422, Y etc. are made.

[0003] What is shown in JP,62-10422,Y forms the through tube of the minor diameter which can circulate exhaust gas in the plug as ****** which divides into two the cel which is the gas circulation hole of the honeycomb structure object which constitutes an exhaust gas filter at the 1st cel group and the 2nd cel group, seals front end opening of the 2nd cel group while sealing back end opening of the 1st cel group, and seals the 1st cel group further. With such an exhaust gas filter of a configuration, uptake of the particle contained in exhaust gas is carried out to the thin wall which carries out partition formation of the gas circulation hole, and the big nonflammable component of the path contained in exhaust gas is discharged by the filter exterior from the through tube prepared in the plug of the 1st cel group. For this reason, since only the particle which can burn accumulates in a filter, the combustion removal of the particle which carried out uptake can be carried out by heating a filter periodically.

[Problem(s) to be Solved by the Invention] However, since the means which carries out uptake of the nonflammable particle discharged by the filter exterior from the through tube with such a conventional exhaust gas filter is not only needed, but the particle which carried out uptake to the filter cannot carry out combustion removal completely while the deposit is accumulated directly under [plug] the 1st cel group even if the through tube is prepared, there is a problem that the blinding of the thin wall of a filter is expanded.

[0005] It is possible to process the deposit which the particle or nonflammable particle which air blew off from the through tube of the 1st cel group, and was deposited on the filter wall by spouting intermittently from the plug side in which the back wash air of the reverse sense was prepared by the 1st cel group with exhaust gas flow was made to exfoliate in order to solve such a problem, and exfoliated. However, with this processing technique, only the very narrow cross-section range just under a through tube can exfoliate by back wash air, and most deposits have the problem of remaining without the ability exfoliating.

[0006] This invention was made in order to solve such a trouble, and it aims at offering the exhaust gas filter and offgas treatment equipment which were excellent in the collection efficiency of the particle in exhaust gas by raising the exfoliation effectiveness of the particle at the time of a back wash, without raising pressure loss.

[Means for Solving the Problem] The exhaust gas filter of this invention for solving said trouble according to claim 1 The honeycomb structure object which has the gas circulation hole of a large number to which partition formation is carried out and exhaust gas circulates by the septum, the [which stops the edge of a part of exhaust gas downstream of said gas circulation hole] — the [which stops one and stops the edge of the exhaust gas upstream of the section and the remainder of said gas circulation hole] — the exhaust gas filter which stops two and has the section — it is — the [said] — it stops one, the pore of the section carries out a chain in three dimension, and it is characterized by the ability to circulate back wash air.

[0008] the [moreover, / of the exhaust gas filter of this invention / said] — since it maintains collection efficiency that it is 10 - 70% of the air transparency time amount by the air permeability method of said honeycomb structure object one as the air transparency time amount stop and according to the air permeability method of the section was indicated to claim 2 and pressure loss is not raised, it is desirable. further — the [of the exhaust gas filter of this invention / said] — as it stops one and the ****** member depth of the section was indicated to claim 3, it is 10 to 60 times the thickness of said septum — the — since it stops one, and the mechanical strength of the section is raised and pressure loss is not raised, it is desirable.

[0009] further -- again -- the [of the exhaust gas filter of this invention / said] -- since it maintains collection efficiency by stopping one that it is 110 - 140% of the porosity of said honeycomb structure object as the porosity of the section was indicated to claim 4 and pressure loss can be reduced, it is desirable. The exhaust gas filter of this invention is characterized by being used for the offgas treatment equipment characterized by conveying and processing to a processor the particle in the exhaust gas by which uptake was carried out to said exhaust gas filter further again by passing back wash air intermittently from an exhaust gas flow direction and hard flow, as indicated to claim 5.

[Function and Effect(s) of the Invention] the [which stops some exhaust gas downstream edges of the gas circulation hole of a honeycomb structure object according to claims 1 and 2 of this invention, and the exhaust gas filter given in four] — it stops one and the section is formed possible [circulation] in back wash air. for this reason — if back wash air is passed from the exhaust gas downstream — the — since the particle which stopped one and has been deposited directly under the section exfoliates good, while preventing the blinding of a septum, the rise of the pressure loss of an exhaust gas filter can be prevented. on the other hand — the — although it stops one and the section circulates a gas, since most particles in exhaust gas do not make it pass, the collection efficiency of a particle does not get worse

[0011] according to the exhaust gas filter of this invention according to claim 3 - the - without it maintains collection efficiency and





raises most pressure loss by stopping one and forming the ****** depth of the section within the limits of ten to 60 times of the thickness of a septum -- the -- since it stops one and the mechanical strength of the section can be held, breakage of a ****** member can be reduced. here -- the ****** depth -- the -- it stops one and is the thing of the exhaust gas flow lay length of the section. [0012] Since the particle in the exhaust gas by which uptake was carried out to the exhaust gas filter by passing back wash air intermittently from an exhaust gas flow direction and hard flow in an exhaust gas filter according to claim 1, 2, 3, or 4 is conveyed to the exhaust air system exterior according to the offgas treatment equipment of this invention according to claim 5 Plugging of the exhaust gas filter by reverse **** return is prevented, and proper playback of an exhaust gas filter is performed, and it is effective in the processing removal effectiveness of the particle in exhaust gas becoming size. Moreover, it is effective in the ability to continue and reduce the discharge to the inside of the atmospheric air of a harmful particle for a perimeter environment.

[Example] Hereafter, the example of this invention is explained based on a drawing. One example of the offgas treatment equipment of this invention is shown in <u>drawing 2</u> and <u>drawing 3</u>. In the offgas treatment equipment 10 shown in <u>drawing 2</u>, exhaust gas flows into each exhaust gas filter 12 from an exhaust gas pipe 11 at the time of the usual exhaust gas uptake ("the usual exhaust gas uptake" is called uptake mode below). Since each exhaust air bulb 13 is in an open condition at the time of uptake mode, uptake of the exhaust gas which flowed into each exhaust gas filter 12 is carried out with each exhaust gas filter 12 in the particle which uses as a principal component the carbon contained in exhaust gas, and it is discharged from offgas treatment equipment 10.

[0014] At the time of back wash playback ("back wash playback" is called below back wash air circulation mode), the exhaust air bulb 13 of the side reproduced like the exhaust air bulb 13 of the drawing 2 bottom is closed, and the exhaust gas filter 12 is reproduced by making it exhaust gas not flow in the exhaust gas filter 12 of the side reproduced, opening a solenoid valve 14 wide, and making back wash air blow off. The discharged particle is conveyed by the uptake tank 15. The conveyed particle is processed by the combustion processing by an electric heater, a burner, etc. which are not illustrated, the method of removing the particle by which uptake was carried out and collecting the uptake tanks 15, etc.

[0015] some exhaust gas downstream edges of the gas circulation hole of a large number formed by the septum 20 as the exhaust gas filter 12 consisted of a honeycomb structure object and it was shown in <u>drawing 1</u> - the -- it seals by 1 ****** 21 -- having -- the exhaust gas upstream edge of the remaining gas circulation holes -- the -- it seals by 2 ****** 22 -- having -- **** -- the [1 ******* 21 and] -- opening of the other-end section of 2 ******* 22 is carried out.

[0016] (1) it is shown in (A) of <u>drawing 1</u> at the time of uptake mode -- as -- the -- the exhaust gas which flows into the exhaust gas filter 12 from the 2 ****** 22 side -- the -- uptake of the particle is carried out to 1 ****** 21 -- having -- a septum 20 -- passing -- the -- it is discharged out of the exhaust gas filter 12 from the gas circulation hole with which 2 ****** 22 is formed.

(2) At the time of back wash air circulation mode, as shown in (B) of <u>drawing 1</u>, back wash air blows off from the exhaust gas

downstream towards the exhaust gas filter 12. the — the back wash air which blew off to 1 ****** 21 — the — 1 ****** 21 — passing - the — it exfoliates good and the particle deposited directly under 1 ****** 21 is blown away to the exhaust gas upstream. the — the [which the back wash air which blew off to the gas circulation hole with which 2 ****** 22 was formed passes a septum 20, and adjoins] — the particle which blew into the gas circulation hole with which 1 ****** 21 was formed, and has been deposited on a septum 20 is exfoliated. Uptake of the particle which exfoliated is carried out to drawing 2 and the uptake tank 15 of drawing 3. [0017]

[Table 1]

知率(%)	平均的径 (µm)	空気透過時間(sec)		
4 5	1 5	20, 5		

[0018] Next, diameter:120mm, die-length:150mm, septum thickness which have the property shown in Table 1: 430 micrometers Cel consistency: 15.5 cels / cm2 The honeycomb structure object was created. The number of the gas circulation holes per unit area at the time of cutting an exhaust gas filter in respect of being perpendicular to a gas circulation hole is indicated to be a cel consistency here. Some exhaust gas upstream edges of this gas circulation hole were ******(ed) with the same ingredient as a honeycomb structure object. And it ******(ed) with the ingredient which has the property of each ****** member No. which shows the exhaust gas downstream edge of the remaining gas circulation holes in Table 2, and the exhaust gas filter was obtained.

Table 21

財節材	率/5元		則域、、	空交通過時間		
NU.	රුර	対隔部控10%	平細径 (µm)	(sec)	対隔野七率2 (%)	
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 1	40 45 50 55 55 55 60 60 65	8 9 1 0 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 2 2 1 2 2 1 2 2 1 3 3 1 3 3 1 3 3 1 4 4	1 4 1 5 2 4 1 5 2 5 2 5 5 0 1 5 2 4 5 0 1 5	37. 3 20. 5 18. 0 14. 2 13. 9 11. 1 6. 1 5. 9 4. 7 2. 4 1. 6	182 100 88 69 68 54 30 29 23 12	

[0020] In Table 2, pair septum ratio *1(%) pair septum ratio *2(%) is expressed with a degree type, respectively. Pair septum ratio *1=(porosity of porosity / septum member of ****** member) x100 pair septum ratio *2=(air transparency time amount of air transparency time amount / septum member of ****** member) x100 porosity is JIS. It is stopped by the measurement shown in R-2206, and average pore size is the measured value by the method of mercury penetration. Air transparency time amount was measured using the measuring device 30 shown in drawing 4. A sample 40 is set to the sample cylinder 31 as shown in drawing 5, it seals the surroundings by the sealant 41, and prevents leak. The upper part of a sample 40 is wide opened by atmospheric air. As a sealant 41, it is desirable to use vacuum grease, Teflon rubber, etc. Thickness c of a sample 40 is 430 micrometers. The diameter d was set to 5mm. ******* started the ****** depth direction so that it might become the sample thickness direction, so that a





honeycomb septum sample might serve as the sample thickness direction in the direction of wall thickness. Although the diameter e of a nozzle of nozzle 31a used the sample cylinder 31 which is 0.6mm in this example, when it is thick and a sample becomes [air transparency time amount] long, what has a more big diameter of a nozzle may be used by this invention.

[0021] Next, measurement actuation is explained based on <u>drawing 4</u> and <u>drawing 5</u>. As shown in <u>drawing 5</u>, the sample cylinder 31 which set the sample 40 is set to the upper limit of a measuring device 30. The lower stopper cock 32 is closed. Next, the method stopper cock 33 of four is operated, and the water of the storage-of-water bottle 34 is introduced into a main pipe 35 and a by-pass 36. If water is introduced on by-pass up graduation 36a, the method stopper cock 33 of four will be operated, and installation of water will be stopped.

[0022] Next, by opening the lower stopper cock 32, air passes a sample 40 from the upper part of a sample 40, and air is introduced in a measuring device 30 from vent 37a formed at the tip of an air pipe 37 through nozzle 31a. As for the water in a measuring device 30, at least the water of the upper limit location of the water in a measuring device 30 and the lower stopper cock 32 flows out of the lower stopper cock 32 according to a difference (a+b). The graduation is taking lessons from the by-pass 36, and the amount of water which flowed out can be measured. The time amount into which 20 cc water flows by this is measured. The time amount into which 20 cc water flows is time amount which the water surface moves to lower graduation 36b from up graduation 36a of a by-pass 36. Time amount found here is made into air transparency time amount, and the ratio for a septum is computed from the ratio of the air transparency time amount measured using the septum member and ****** member of a honeycomb. Moreover, measurement temperature was 20 degrees C.

[0023] The ****** member shown in Table 2 adds ostomy material, foam, etc. to the raw material of the honeycomb structure object which has the property shown in Table 1, and changes air transparency time amount by changing porosity and average pore size. As ostomy material, various additions and particle size are changed else [, such as graphite usually used and wheat flour,], and methyl cellulose, polyurethane, etc. of fizz are used. Moreover, ceramic fiber, a cordierite particle, a LAS (lithium aluminosilicate) system foaming jointing material for corrugated fibreboard, etc. can also be used as a ****** member.

[0024] The pressure loss of the exhaust gas filter formed in Table 3 as mentioned above and collection efficiency are shown. The 2000 cc diesel power plant was made into the exhaust gas generation source, using drawing 2 and the offgas treatment equipment 10 of drawing 3 as a measuring method, and various exhaust gas filter shapes were measured for a part for /Hr and amount of emission of 3m 3/, 6 Kgf/cm back wash air ** 2, and back wash playback spacing 5 minutes on the conditions for back wash air jet time amount 0.5 seconds the exhaust gas temperature of 400 degrees C, and the average particle yield of 17g in exhaust gas.

[0025]

Table 3]

Table 3				
瑂	財御材	撤落	田州(20)	粒
実施列1 実施列3 実施列4 実施列5 実施列6	4 5 6 7 8 9 10	50000550 9953432	1000 950 900 800 750 755	政政政政政政政
比較例1 比較例2 比較例3 比較例4	1 2 3 1 1	97. 5 97. 0 96. 5 88. 5	1400 1300 1100 550	否否否否

[0026] Collection efficiency was made into collection efficiency with the ratio of the average uptake time amount of uptake and yield of a particle by which uptake was carried out to the uptake tank 15 from test initiation before 3 hours. Moreover, pressure loss measured the pressure loss in the uptake mode in the exhaust gas pipe 11 of drawing 2. The judgment of the quality as an exhaust gas filter is 90% or more of collection efficiency, and pressure loss 1000mmH2O. The following was made into good and except [this] was made into no.

[0027] As shown in Table 3, the exhaust gas filter of the example 1 formed, respectively by ***** member No.4-10 shown in Table 2 whose air transparency time amount is 10 - 70% of the air transparency time amount of a honeycomb structure object - an example 7 is reducing pressure loss, holding collection efficiency to 90% or more. Furthermore, since the example 4 whose air transparency time amount is 10 - 30% of the air transparency time amount of a honeycomb structure object - the example 7 are reducing pressure loss further, holding collection efficiency to 90% or more, they serve as a more desirable exhaust gas filter. On the other hand, if the air transparency time amount of a ***** member exceeds 70% of the air transparency time amount of a honeycomb structure object like the exhaust gas filter of the example 1 of a comparison - the example 3 of a comparison, pressure loss is 1000mmH(s)2O. Since it exceeds, the amount of flow of exhaust gas will be reduced. Moreover, like the example 4 of a comparison, when the air transparency time amount of a ***** member turns into less than 10% of the air transparency time amount of a honeycomb structure object, although it falls, since collection efficiency falls to less than 90%, pressure loss has the problem that uptake of the particle in exhaust gas cannot fully be carried out.

[0028] It turns out that 10 - 70% of porosity of ****** member No.4-10 of the air transparency time amount of a honeycomb structure object has air transparency time amount in 110 - 140% of range of the porosity of a honeycomb structure object from Table 2. Even if it changes average pore size, it becomes impossible for back wash air to almost pass a ***** member, if porosity becomes less than 110%. Moreover, if porosity exceeds 140%, although it falls, since collection efficiency becomes less than 90%, pressure loss cannot fully carry out uptake of the particle in exhaust gas.

[0029] Next, the depth of a ***** member is changed by ***** member No.2 shown in Table 2, and 4 and 10, an exhaust gas filter is created, and the result of having investigated the condition of collection efficiency, pressure loss, and the **** member after an experiment is shown in Table 4.
[0030]

[Table 4]

198	NA MBCJEET	目別的物理		補業效率	田地	脚湖林	判定
運	NU.	(mm)	対隔批 倍	(%)	(MILLEO)	1/125	TIME
実施例 8 実施例 10 実施例 11 実施例 13 実施例 14 実施例 15	4 4 4 10 10 10	25 132 125 25 132 155	58. 1 30. 2 28. 0 11. 6 58. 1 30. 2 28. 0 11. 6	95. 5 95. 0 95. 0 94. 0 92. 0 91. 5 91. 5	1000 950 950 900 650 550 500	00000000	良良良良良良良良良
出版例 5 日本	2 2 2 2 2 2 4 4 10	25 13 12 5 3 27	58. 1 30. 2 28. 0 11. 6 7. 0 62. 8	97. 0 96. 5 95. 0 95. 9 99. 9 99. 9 99. 9	1200 1200 1200 1150 1150 1050	××@×OO@@	否否否否否否否

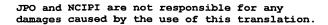
[0031] The ratio for a septum is expressed with a degree type in Table 4.

eye ratio for septum = -- the judgment of the quality as the **** depth / a septum thickness exhaust gas filter -- 90% or more of collection efficiency, and pressure loss 1000mmH2O Hereafter, the condition of the ***** member after an experiment made O or O good, and made except [this] no. The very good condition that the condition of a ***** member does not have dispersion in the depth of O:***** member here, O: It is expressed according to a good condition and the condition that a part of x:***** member has a deficit.

[0032] The exhaust gas filter formed in within the limits whose depth of a ****** member is 10 to 60 times the thickness of the septum of a honeycomb structure object as shown in Table 4 is 90% or more of collection efficiency, and pressure loss 1000mmH2O. It turns out hereafter that the condition of a ****** member is the good exhaust gas filter of O or O. Moreover, the depth of a ****** member does not have dispersion within the limits of 30 to 60 times of the thickness of the septum of a honeycomb structure object in the depth of a ***** member, and it turns out also from a viewpoint of mechanical strength that it is very good. Even if it stores the ***** member depth within the limits of ten to 60 times of the thickness of the septum of a honeycomb structure object in the example 5 of a comparison using the ***** member to which air transparency time amount exceeds 70% of the air transparency time amount of a honeycomb structure object - the example 8 of a comparison, pressure loss is 1000mmH(s)2O. It does not become below. Moreover, if the depth of a ***** member exceeds 60 times of the thickness of the septum of a honeycomb structure object, pressure loss will go up, and when the depth of a ***** member becomes less than 10 times of the thickness of the septum of a honeycomb structure object, pressure loss will go up, and when the depth of a ***** member becomes less than 10 times of the thickness of the septum of a honeycomb structure object, pressure

[0033] Although collection efficiency was high and only ******* by the side of back wash air jet of the exhaust gas downstream was formed with the low ingredient of pressure loss in the example of this invention explained above, it is possible to also form ******** of the exhaust gas upstream with the same ingredient in this invention.





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DESCRIPTION OF DRAWINGS

[Brief Description of the Drawings]

[Drawing 1] It is the typical sectional view showing one example of the exhaust gas filter of this invention.

[Drawing 2] It is the mimetic diagram showing one example of the offgas treatment equipment of this invention.

[Drawing 3] III of drawing 2 It is a direction view Fig.

[Drawing 4] It is the mimetic diagram showing the measuring device which performed air permeability method measurement by making the exhaust gas filter of this invention into a sample.

[Drawing 5] It is the typical enlarged drawing showing the sample cylinder of the air permeability method measuring device of drawing 4.

[Description of Notations]

10 Offgas Treatment Equipment

12 Exhaust Gas Filter

15 Uptake Tank (Processor)

20 Septum

21 the -- 1 ****** (the 1st Stopping Section)

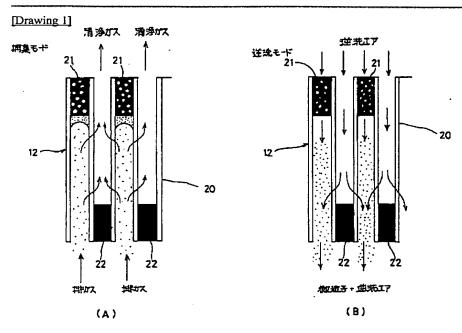
22 the - 1 ****** (the 2nd Stopping Section)

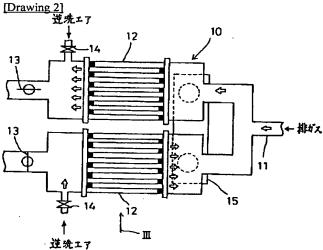
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DRAWINGS





[Drawing 3]

